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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

March 8, 1919, Temperature 67.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 96.

March 8, 1918, Temperature 60.

No. 17,407.

號八月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH, 8, 1919.

未己亥歲年八國民華中

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### CZECHO-SLOVAKS STARVING.

LONDON, Mar. 1.  
Reuter is informed that the Czecho-Slovak Republic, including Prague, is on the verge of famine. Staple commodities are exhausted. The population cannot hold out until harvest time. Hospital patients at Prague are dying of inanition. There is a terrible shortage of milk for infants.

### PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 6.  
A communiqué from Paris says the Supreme War Council met and accepted the American proposal to ask the various commissions to present with their reports their conclusions in the form of articles for insertion in the peace preliminaries. The Council then discussed military, naval, and air conditions to be imposed on the enemy.

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

#### THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

(By courtesy "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Peking, March 6.  
Peking is greatly exercised over a telegram from Lu Tseng-hsiang making inquiries about the report which is circulating in Paris that the British and American Ministers advised that the Shantung question should not be brought before the Peace Conference but settled in the Orient.  
Inquiries have elicited that there has been no change of instructions to the Peace delegates at Paris.

### THE WAR PARTICIPATION LOAN.

Report states that Tuan Chi-jui has informed the Premier that he could not understand why the Japanese informed the Government concerning the suspension of the War Participation Loan that the Contract was between Japanese Militarists and the War Participation Bureau.

### REQUISITIONING OF "NORE" AND "NOVARA."

There is reason to hope that arrangements will shortly be made to provide passages for invalids unable to travel by the "Nore" and "Novara," on account of the requisitioning of these vessels.

### HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

LEAVING FOR HOME ON  
MARCH 25TH.

A message from Ceylon states that Mr. R. E. Stubbs leaves for England on March 25. He will spend a few weeks there before proceeding to Hongkong.

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

There was the usual crowd of spectators in the H.K.C.C. enclosure yesterday to watch the progress of the Tennis Tournament. There were five matches altogether and the most noteworthy feature of the evening's play was the defeat of Mr. S. E. Green, a former champion, at the hands of Major Ardoino, in the Club Handicap Singles, Class "A." Mr. Green was the more favoured of the two contestants, and was expected to overcome the heavy handicap against him, but Major Ardoino played a very consistent game and won rather easily by 6-2, 6-2.

### MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mrs. Black and A. Moore (rec. 8/6) beat Mrs. Bernard Brown and L. Forster (rec. 4/8), 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."  
Major Ardoino (rec. 2/8) beat S. E. Green (owes 80), 6-2, 6-2.

A. H. Crook (rec. 4/8) beat Mr. R. de Journal (rec. 15-1), 6-0, 6-4.  
Lieut.-Col. Crisp (rec. 2/8) beat Surg.-Lieut. Commandr. Cockrem (rec. 15-1), 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."  
C. B. Brown (rec. 15-8) beat Lieut.-Col. E. J. Coles (owes 2/8), 8-0, 6-4.

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. Townsend and E. Crocker meet T. Mashima and H. Sakuma.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."  
V. Dessan (rec. 15-3) meets L. Forster (rec. 1/8).

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."  
R. M. Henderson (owes 5/8) meets W. Mackenzie (rec. 4/8).

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### BUKHAREST STARVING.

PARIS, February 28th.  
Information has been received that 250 deaths, due to starvation, occur daily in Bukharest alone.

### MADRID RIOTS.

MADRID, February 28th.  
Serious riots occurred here, owing to food scarcity. Butchers' and bakers' shops were stormed. Order was restored after martial law was proclaimed.

Troops are patrolling the streets.  
A serious industrial and political situation has arisen in Spain. The sitting of the Cortes has been suspended indefinitely, in order to enable the Government to devote itself to questions of public order, especially the serious situation in Barcelona, and the threatened strikes in various Provinces, notably in Lerida.

Other reasons for the suspension of the Cortes are the obstructionist attitude of certain deputies, apparently in connection with the agitation for Catalan autonomy, and the Government's desire that certain very important questions, especially Morocco, should not be discussed in the Cortes while the subject is being negotiated with Foreign Powers.

### PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Press Bureau states:—  
A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme War Council discussed relief in Austria and Hungary.

THE FUTURE OF MONTENEGRO.  
Subsequently, M. Cvodenovitch, the Montenegrin Minister at Washington, presented his views on behalf of Tsar Nicholas, on the situation of the future of Montenegro.

PARIS, February 28th.  
Three of the remaining questions to be settled are Germany's western frontier, the Adriatic, and Russia.

PARIS, February 28th.  
The Economic Council reported, at its opening, that the Allies must make peace immediately or raise the blockade. This report explains the Supreme Council's pressure on the various Commissions to complete their work "without delay."

PARIS, February 28th.  
It is understood that the Reparation Commission recommends that Germany should be compelled to pay by her gold reserves, by outstanding debts in her favour abroad, and by coal, potash and timber.

### SOUTH AFRICAN ISHMAELITES.

The Nationalists have reversed their decision to sail on the British cruiser "Minerva," owing, it is believed, to the outcry in the country against the Nationalists sailing on a British warship.

### FLU GERM TRACKED.

LONDON, March 1st.  
The Times states that, in connection with Army medical investigations of influenza, it is announced that, after prolonged research by Major Graeme Gibson (British), Captain Connor (Australian), and Major Bowman (Canadian), these doctors completed the discovery of what is probably the causative germ of the influenza epidemic.

Major Gibson contracted influenza and pneumonia and died at Abberville.  
The germ belongs to the order of filter-passers and is grown by the Neguchi method. Monkeys infected with the germ developed haemorrhage of the lungs, pre-disposing the reception of the pneumococcus.

### ARMISTICE.

PARIS, February 28th.  
It is stated that Marshal Foch has completed the terms of the final armistice. They provide for the complete demobilisation of the German Army, fixing the maximum military strength at twenty-five Divisions, demanding total disarmament and Allied inspection of war factories.

### JUGO-SLAVIA.

PARIS, February 28th.  
The Jugo-Slav delegates will shortly protest to the Peace Conference, against the action of the Italians.

No news has been received from Ljubljana, owing to the closing of the frontier, but the Jugo-Slavs assert that the Italians acted as though they were in enemy country and interfered with internal affairs.  
A delegation of Mayors of thirty Communes of Dalmatia arrived in Paris bringing results of a plebiscite taken under Italian occupation. The results show a Jugo-Slav majority of 60 per cent. in the Zara District and 80 per cent. in other Districts.

### MERCANTILE MARINE CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 5th.  
Replying to the deputation of the Mercantile Marine, on March 4th, regarding reparation for the relatives of the sailors murdered during war time, the number of whom the speaker estimated at 20,000, the Premier paid a tribute to the heroism of the Mercantile Marine in saving Great Britain from starvation and the Allies from collapse.

He denounced German submarineism as the most cruel and most infamous exhibition of piracy ever seen.

He announced that the British delegation at the Peace Conference, had been instructed to submit, as their first demand, full compensation for the losses at sea, including compensation for the relatives of the dead. "Germany must pay this first, before we indemnify for war expenses." He concluded by urging that claims be immediately submitted to the Foreign Office.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, February 28th.  
The latest telegrams from Germany show that strikes are threatened or are progressing all over the country, the workers demanding immediate socialisation of mines and Government monopolies, and the recognition of Soviets over two-thirds of the mines in Central Germany at present are on strike. The strikers have already begun to occupy the railways and post-offices, but in spite of the threatening character of the movement, the Government hope to re-establish order by means of large levies of troops.

In large towns like Halle and Leipzig, the officials, doctors, and chemists are striking, as a protest against the dictatorship of workmen.  
The Spartacists are agitating for a general strike in Berlin next week. It is feared that they may succeed.  
Communist activity is generally increasing in East Prussia, where Russian Bolsheviks are urging the population to destroy the railways, in order to hasten the victory of the Communists of Germany.

### STABLE GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, March 1st.  
A telegram from Geneva states that Herr Muelken, an ex-director of Krupp, returned from Berlin, after a two-day stay in Munich, where he declined the post of Foreign Minister, because he was convinced that a stable Government was impossible. He says that the Spartacists have no intention of leaving power, under the title of National Provisional Council, with a membership of 210.

SPARTACISTS CONTROL CITY.  
The Munich Congress of Soviets projected the Diet and assumed the Executive and Legislative power, under the title of National Provisional Council, with a membership of 210.

SPARTACISTS CONTROL CITY.  
LONDON, March 1st.  
Mr. Percival Phillips, the well-known war correspondent, writing from Cologne, says that the Spartacists in Düsseldorf, headed by a Kiel sailor, control the city. They terrorised Westphalia, arrested hostages, and confiscated food stocks "for the benefit of the workmen," who threaten to punish the pillagers with death.  
The Spartacists raided three Essen collieries and the miners to cease work. They destroyed the offices and machinery, and sacked the State bank at Muelheim.

COPENHAGEN, March 1st.  
A telegram from Muenster states that Government troops entered Düsseldorf on February 28th. The Spartacist leaders escaped. The town is quiet.

### BERLIN DEMORALIZED.

BERLIN, February 27th.  
The daily experience here only deepens the strong impression made by the present demoralisation of the German nation.

A strange and depressing picture passes from surprise to disgust upon witnessing the evidences of corruption and individual greed which alternate with those of dull apathy and threatening social revolt.  
The West End of Berlin still presents a relatively normal appearance, although, even here, a second glance reveals the superficiality of things. Much that appears genuine turns out, upon investigation, to be a substitute. For example, paper table-cloths are used, even in the leading hotels owing to linen ones being commandeered as bed-sheets.

The condition of the poorer classes in Berlin is truly desperate. Apart from the scanty official rations, food is only obtainable from illicit traders at extortionate prices.

The total number of unemployed is estimated at 450,000, many of whom do not desire to work, having been demoralised by long war service. Discontent is growing.  
The Spartacist movement is, by no means dead. If the present situation lasts long, the psychology of the masses will, inevitably, lead to Bolshevism. The period, from April to June, will be a critical one.  
The Allies possess, in the control of the food supply, the means of strengthening the Party of Order, without incurring the expense of occupation, or the odium of interfering in internal politics.

### VICTORIA THEATRE HAS GOOD SHOW.

There was a good house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when a new 8-part drama entitled "Neutral Rays" was screened, after which the Fredony Vaudeville Company entertained those present with a fine programme which included dancing and music. "Mlle. Leona" was well received in her dancing acts, whilst Miss Asta Erickson, the Norwegian girl who possesses a fine soprano, pleased the audience with her singing. "Arabian Nights," a song and dance ensemble, was also good and well applauded. The best contribution came from Fredony himself whose playing of the "Broken Doll," with bells, captivated the audience.

### MOTORCAR FATALITY.

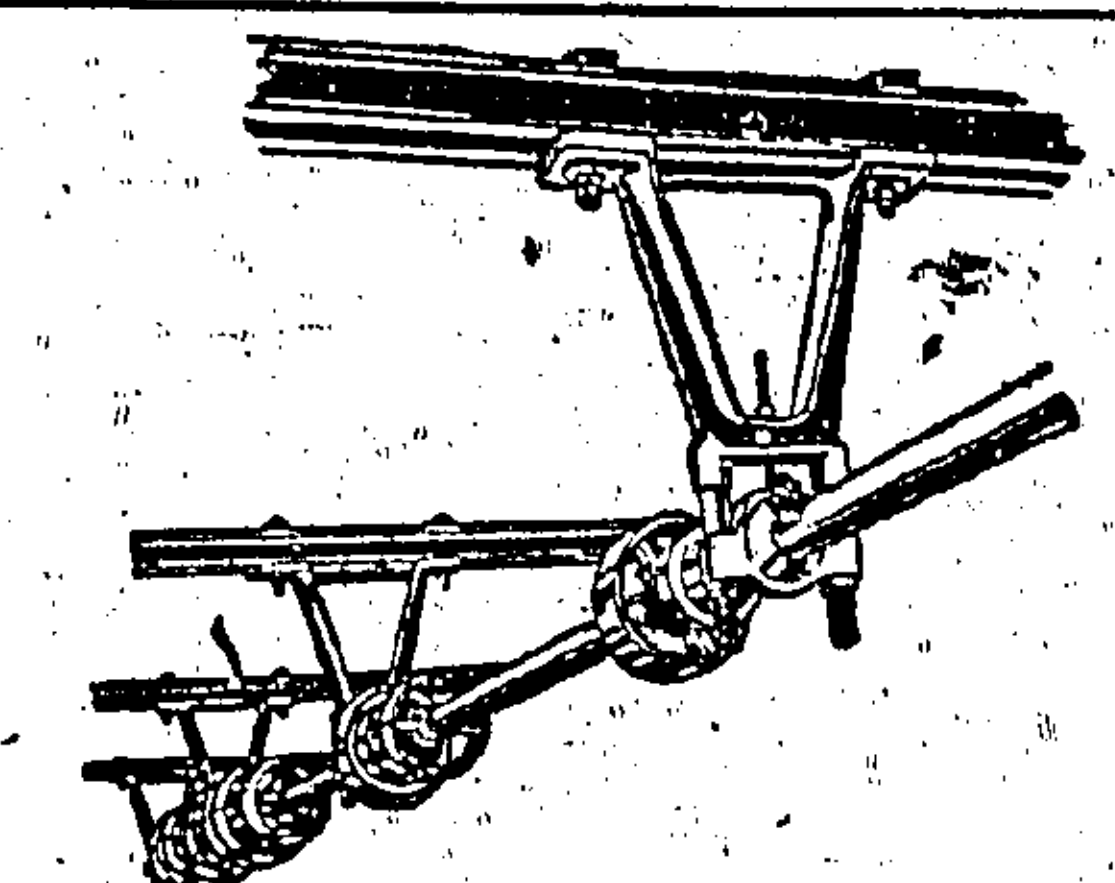
Mr. J. R. Wood held an inquiry yesterday into the death of an 8-year old female child who died in the French Hospital to which she had been conveyed after being knocked down by a motor-car in Wongmang Road during the races. A jury was summoned and they returned a verdict of "accidental death."

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER  
AND  
OUTFITTER.

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HONGKONG.



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We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines  
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FORTIFY YOURSELF

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GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

The Ideal General Tonic.

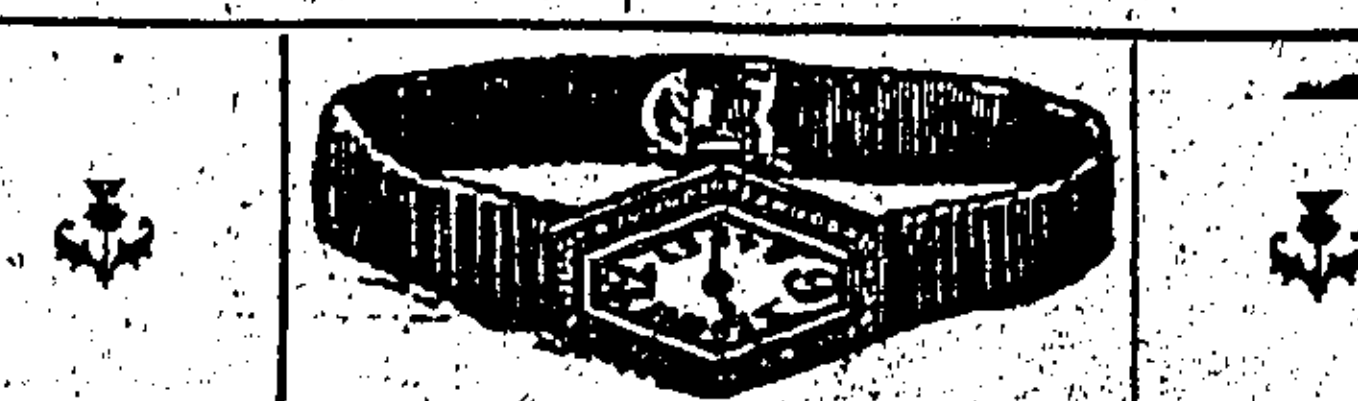
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QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

### N LUENZA.

NEW DISINFECTANT WITH IZAL.  
A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.  
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.

Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

### IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals.  
Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneeze and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.

In your Bath:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.

For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash:—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Linen:—2 tablespoonfuls of IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.



## G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,  
AND SURVEYOR.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on  
**WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1919,**  
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
**One Crow-Elihart Roadster**  
4 passenger Motor Car  
(Just unpacked).The above car can be inspected  
by appointment and is only being sold  
as owner is shortly leaving the colony.Terms: Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

## FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen  
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with  
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.  
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

## NOTICES.

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

DURING the REPAIRS to the above  
CHURCH and until further  
notice is given the services on SUNDAY  
will be held as follows:8 A.M. Holy Communion at St.  
Stephen's Church.  
11 A.M. Morning Prayer and Sermon  
at the Diocesan Boys' School.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1919.TO THE JUSTICES OF THE  
PEACE, OF THE COLONY  
OF HONGKONG.

## GENTLEMEN,

It is my intention to stand for the  
vacancy on the Legislative Council  
to represent you during the time that  
The Hon. Mr. Follock, K.C., holds  
the position of Acting Attorney-  
General.My nomination has been proposed  
by Mr. A. O. Lang, and seconded by  
Mr. G. C. Moxon.

It is only six months ago that I addressed you with regard to my candidature, for the same seat and I can only repeat that if I shall direct my energies to the solution of the Housing Problem, the further development of the Colony by means of new roads, opening up new areas easily accessible for all kinds of traffic and the resumption of old and insanitary houses in the densely populated parts of the City—on all of which matters I think I may claim special qualifications.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BIRD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1919.

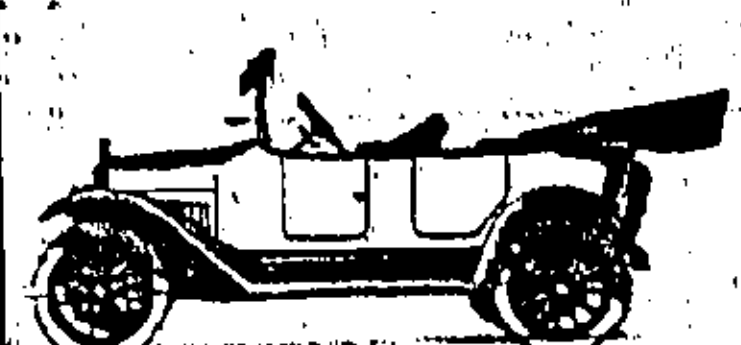
G. R.  
NOTICE.THE Public are earnestly requested  
to co-operate with the Police in  
the enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.
2. Foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists.
3. Slow moving traffic, and coolies bearing loads must keep near the kerb on the left hand side of the road.
4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side e.g. motor cars and rickshaws.
5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.
6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tramcar. In the latter case the overtaking vehicle may pass the tramcar on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly  
adhered to, to prevent obstruction  
and congestion of traffic.By Order of the  
CAPTAIN SUP'T. OF POLICE.  
January 28, 1919.G. R.  
NOTICE.ALL PERSONS with the exception  
of those of Chinese race desiring to  
leave the Colony should apply in  
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to  
5 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the  
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

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Rabbits, Hares.  
Sausages, Brawn,  
Pressed Beef.  
Purity. Excellence.

## WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used  
and unused

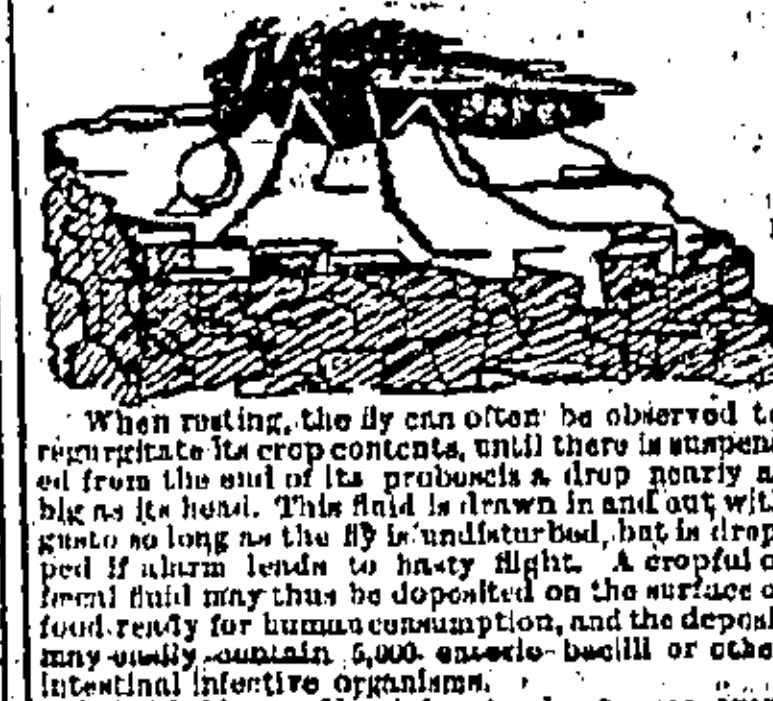
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Single Sets, Packets, Bags,  
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on approval Books.

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POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,  
TOYS, &c. &c.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.PREVENT DISEASE  
FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGARWhen eating, the fly can often be observed  
regurgitating its contents into the mouth of  
the person eating. This is a most dangerous  
habit and is the cause of many diseases.  
To prevent this, use "INSECTOX" which  
kills the fly before it can regurgitate.  
On sale at Messrs. A. & S. Watson &  
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakkly Co.,  
Hongkong, and leading stores.  
FRANK SMITH & Co.,  
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## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE  
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ORDER****CHEBBY & CO.,**  
FEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3This is a new French Remedy for  
the treatment of all kinds of  
diseases. It is a powerful  
antiseptic and disinfectant.  
It is used in the form of  
pills, capsules, and  
injections. It is a  
most valuable remedy  
for the treatment of  
all kinds of diseases.  
It is a most valuable  
remedy for the treatment  
of all kinds of diseases.**"Embassy"**  
Virginia  
Cigarettes  
Finest  
QualityThe kind of quality that not only  
pleases the smoker but gratifies  
an ideal of the manufac-  
turers to produce the  
finest of Virginia  
Cigarettes.Sold in  
tins of 50's  
25 Cigarettes  
also  
packets of 10's

## SAILOR'S FALL FROM A MAST.

Falling 60ft. from a mast to the  
deck on H.M.S. *Wrecker*, whilst  
taking in sail during tempestuous  
weather in the Channel, Bernard  
Cooke, a young Bedford man, was  
killed.

## KING'S CHAPLAIN ROBBED.

Burglars have broken into the  
vicarage, Park-street, Windsor, the  
home of the Rev. E. M. Bickley,  
Vicar of Windsor and Chaplain to the  
King, and taken away silver articles  
and ornaments.

## "PREPAREDNESS."

In the course of the interesting  
review of the British navy during  
war-time which Admiral Jellicoe has  
published, and of which a telegraphic  
summary came recently, he says  
that if Britain in the future decides  
to rely for safety against raids or  
invasions on the fleet alone, "it is  
essential that we possess a considerable  
greater margin of superiority  
over a possible enemy in all classes  
of vessels than that of August 1914."  
In other words, despite the fact that  
the German fleet has been destroyed,  
it is necessary to expand the British  
navy still further in view of a possible  
enemy arising. The only other  
competitor in naval shipbuilding  
with Britain is the United States,  
and if the naval competition is to be  
transferred from the North Sea to  
the Atlantic, it is a dismal prospect  
indeed. It may be hoped that the  
acceptance of the League of Nations  
will put a stop to competitive navies  
as well as competitive armies, for it  
is absurd to suppose that the world  
will look upon the acquisition of a  
great naval force by one or two  
powers with any greater feeling of  
security than it watched the creation  
of an overwhelming land force by  
Germany. But it would really be  
of interest to know what is "a reasonable  
margin of security" when  
the term is used by professional military  
naval writers. Three years before  
the war General Bernhardi wrote  
of the deplorable state of Germany  
and the inadequacy of its army for  
purposes of defence. "It is  
impossible," he said, "to imagine a  
German Reichstag which, without  
the most extreme pressure of circumstances,  
could resolve to make for  
the army the sacrifices called for by  
our political condition. The temptation  
to shut the eyes to existing dangers  
and to limit political aims in  
order to repudiate the need of great  
sacrifices is so strong that men are  
sure to succumb to it, especially at a  
period when all political wisdom  
seems summed up in the maintenance  
of peace." To-day we have no  
doubt that Bernhardi regards himself  
as a prophet. And yet to those people  
Germany seemed well prepared.

## THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

The mandatory system is becoming  
a great subject of Press discussion.  
The Liberal Press is approving,  
and even rejoicing in the victory  
of international democracy; the Conservative  
Press is strongly opposed to the system as a menace to the  
national rights and imperial unity.  
The Paris correspondent of the  
*Morning Post* draws the inference  
from Mr. Balfour's statement to  
French journalists on the question,  
that there may possibly be an extension  
of the mandatory system to the  
pre-war colonies owned in full sovereignty  
by the Allies and neutrals.  
Mr. Balfour is understood to have  
stated that if the mandatory system  
works successfully the opinion of the  
world may bring about the application  
of an analogous principle to the  
older colonies, but if the mandatory  
system appears less satisfactory from  
the administrative and economic  
aspect, then there is nothing to prevent  
the adoption of the former  
methods of government. Mr. Balfour  
was asked whether the League  
would intervene when troubles arose  
in colonies now under the former system.  
Mr. Balfour replied that it was  
difficult to say.  
This colloquy shows that a possible  
extension of the mandatory system  
to other colonies is being considered  
among the Allied statesmen.CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR  
MILITARY MEN.The following Press communication  
has been issued by the Madras  
Provincial Publicity Board, Labour and  
Employment Bureau:—With reference  
to the notices which have appeared  
in the newspapers regarding the  
question of finding civil employment  
in India for officers and men  
now serving in the army, it is necessary  
to state that the provincial  
organisation in this Presidency is the  
Employment and Labour Bureau,  
and all communications should be  
addressed to the Secretary to that  
Bureau at the new Bank of Madras  
buildings, Mount Road, Madras. A  
Committee has been formed to super-  
vise the work of the Bureau in find-  
ing civil employment for officers and  
men about to leave the army and to  
advise on all questions arising out of  
that work. Efforts have been made  
to secure notice of as many suitable  
vacancies as possible by circulating  
the principal firms and departments  
of Government. Any firm which has  
not been approached but would like  
to have information as to the work  
which is being done is requested to  
communicate with the Secretary at  
the above address. So far as possible  
the Employment and Labour  
Bureau will give advice to all officers  
and men who wish to procure em-  
ployment in this Presidency and will  
assist firms in securing the release  
of officers already engaged.POSTCARD'S FOUR YEARS'  
JOURNEY.A Swansea woman has just re-  
ceived from her soldier son a post-  
card which he posted on the eve of  
the battle of Mons, August 1914.

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

The "universal suffrage ferment" in  
Japan is growing stronger day by  
day. Concerning recent demonstra-  
tions a certain Government official is  
quoted in the *Mainichi* as saying:  
"The Government expects to intro-  
duce the Electoral Reform Bill,  
which is now in the hands of the  
Privy Council, into the Diet in about  
ten days. The Bill adopts as qual-  
ification for suffrage the payment of  
Y3 direct taxes, and when the Bill  
is taken up for discussion by both  
Houses there will arise much heated  
argument, but its passage is quite  
certain. Those who advocate the  
immediate adoption of universal  
suffrage seem to be doing it merely  
from the motive of gaining general favour,  
and most of the demonstrators are  
following blindly. Very few of them  
seem to consider the disadvantages  
that will follow in case their move-  
ment fails. The fact that the majority  
of the representatives of the Lower  
House admit the necessity of retain-  
ing the tax-qualification is sufficient  
proof that the time is premature for  
the immediate adoption of universal  
suffrage."

## WOMAN HATER'S DEATH.

A story of an old bachelor whose  
dislike of women led him to refuse  
the offer of neighbours to help him  
in his illness, was told at an inquest  
at Whitstable.The man, Alexander Norris, an  
old-age pensioner, aged 77, lived alone  
at 4, Seastreet, Whitstable, and as he  
had not been seen by neighbours for  
a fortnight the police were sent for.  
On entering the house they found  
him lying dead on the floor.  
A neighbour said that when she  
last saw Norris a fortnight ago  
he told her he had been very ill. She  
asked if he could do anything for  
him, but he replied, "Why should  
you?" and then, going into his house,  
he shut the door. He would not let  
his neighbours do anything for him,  
the witness said, because he was a  
woman hater.A post-mortem examination showed  
that death was due to cancer of the  
stomach, and a verdict accordingly  
was returned.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,  
VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best  
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the  
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more  
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

## THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 338.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

## THE BREEZY GARAGE.

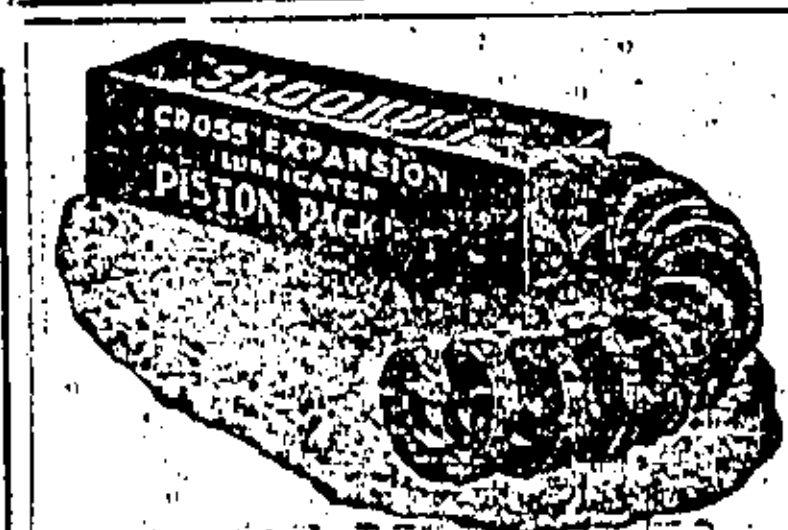
81, Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2498.

Opposite Central Market.

The latest model, "Chevrolet," "Hudson," "Oakland" cars for hire.

Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.

Shopping, etc., at moderate charges.

Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients can  
be sure of every comfort and reliability.  
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skidders" on sale.  
Motor cars, launches and cycles, repairing done daily.  
Call and inspect.The 100%  
Cross Expansion  
Packing.

Sold by:—

**GERIN, DREYARD & CO.**  
Telephone 114.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage  
Under the Management of  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).  
Recently renovated and furnished. Electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to "PALACE".  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE".  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THIS ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
106 HOUSE STREET.Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON".  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.BLUE  
BIRD  
CONFECTIONERS  
& GATEAUX  
ICE CREAM  
PARLOUR.HOT and COLD  
DRINKS.  
Also  
DEALERS IN  
Gumballs and Orange  
Blossom  
American Chocolates  
Assorted Fancy Cakes,  
and all kinds of  
confectionery.  
Old Post Office Building,  
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.TANG YUK, Dentist,  
Successor to  
the late SENG TING.  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.FRENCH LESSONS  
G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.



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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address  
"WIKONG" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

**MONDAY,**  
March 10, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1 Basilea Lyttelton Road, West Point, Hongkong.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., etc., therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**  
March 11, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, 100 CASES

"ROBINS" BRANDY damaged by fire and water.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**  
March 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEPS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc., etc., comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels and Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new), by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, Full Size Croquet Set, One pair Binoculars.

And

1 Half-plate Camera by Thornton Pickard with Spare Lenses, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
March 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. Chatham Road, Kowloon.

THE Sundry

Valuable Household Furniture, etc., etc., etc., therein contained.

Hallstand, Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Brass Twin Bedsteads, Cheval Glass Dressing Mirror, Toilet Table, Washstand, Toilet Set, etc., Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils.

Also

Cabinet Gramophone with Records, Gent's Bicycle, Pot Plants, Pneumatic Tyred Rickshaws in very good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**  
March 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENNIN, Esq., C.B.S., to sell by Public Auction, on

**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,**  
March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing each day at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising:—

Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan & China, Argentine & Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., etc., etc.

Also

3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection,

And

1 Album with about 800 good specimens.

On view from Monday, the 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:—

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 strokes.

Boiler, 12 x 10<sup>4</sup>, working pressure 120 lbs. on Vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
February 21, 1919.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by March 14, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on March 14, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1919.

**WANT ADVERTISEMENTS**

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

**TO LET.**

TO LET.—1 Chatham Road, 5 ROOM HOUSE Apply No. 8, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

**TO LET.**

TO LET.—3 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex. Apply to The Secretary.

**TO LET.**

TO LET from 15th April, 1919.—1st Floor, No. 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

**TO LET.**

119 The Peak, Ardshiel HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

**TO LET.**

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1919.

**INTIMATIONS.**

**HONGKONG CLUB.**

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on FRIDAY, March 14, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,  
**E. DES VEAUX,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Piddar's Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

**EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG**

Use

**KEATING'S POWDER**

WINGARIS

**NOTICES.**

**BIG CLEARANCE SALE**

FOR

**20 DAYS ONLY**

Beginning on the 20th Feb.

**Miss No Opportunity.**

**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

TEL. 1967 & 1968.

**"For the Blood is the Life."**

**YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.**

**IF YOU** are troubled with Eczema, Eruptions, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

**IF YOU** have that constant itching and inflammation of the skin.

**IF YOU** are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

**IF YOU** are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison, and matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

**THE TRUE VALUE OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

is testified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle).

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

**CURES ALL**

**EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL**

**THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

**OVER FORTY YEARS.**

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**

PLEASANT TO TAKE. REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by  
**J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England.**

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

**Allenburg's Foods**

The best alternative to Human Milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1 For Birth to 3 months  
MILK FOOD No. 2 For 3 to 6 months  
MALTED FOOD No. 3 For 6 months upwards

THERE is a greater demand than ever for the "Allenburg's" Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Export, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime you would claim the indulgence of consumers of the "Allenburg's" Foods for day to day increase in exportation by sea.

**ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.**  
Established 1718.  
LONDON, ENGL.

**NOTICES.**

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England.)  
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to—  
**UNION TRADING COMPANY,**  
Princes Building, General Agents.

**FOR CARS on HIRE**

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2589.

**MERCURY GARAGE CO.,**  
59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

**EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food Tissue Builder, and Tonic.

In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

**EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL**  
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.

**VICTORIA DISPENSARY,**  
TELEPHONE 298.

**JAMES STEER.**  
8, ICE HOUSE STREET.

**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.**

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

**PRIMO BEER**

Points of view may differ on the right course to take in a raging war.

With it comes to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

**H. RUTONGEE & SON,**  
10, Queen's Road Central.







CHILIAN GIRL AND  
ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend two Chinese women who were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with kidnapping a girl. It was stated that the girl was a Chilean subject in a way. Her mother was Chilean and her father was a Spaniard. The evidence showed that on the eighth month of last year, the first defendant who was a relative of the child's mother brought the girl to Hongkong on the pretext of finding work for her. The girl was kept in a certain house and later sold her to the second defendant, who was a well-to-do Chinese woman in the Colony who had kept her for two months.

A remand having been agreed to, the question of bail arose. Mr. Lo said the second defendant was a well-known person. She had large leasehold properties in the Colony, and was not likely to run away. As regards the first defendant, she was a newcomer into the Colony and could not find substantial bail. The charge as it at present stood was indefinite, and he hoped his Worship would not require heavy bail.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. F. W. Bowley came into the Court and informed his Worship that the Consul for Chile had asked him to help in the matter.

The Chilean Consul then appeared in the Court. He said that in his opinion no bail should be granted. Mr. Lo interrupted him by saying that the Consul should not influence the Court in the question of bail.

Bail was finally fixed at \$500 and \$250 for the two defendants respectively.

## A MAGISTERIAL LIBEL.

Mr. Lindsell, the Magistrate, seems to us to have laid himself open to an action for libel by Malini the magician.

A Chinese thief was before him to-day for stealing two pots of opium. It was explained that the man substituted two empty pots, using a handkerchief for cover.

The Magistrate: I see. A sort of Malini business. Four weeks.

The thief asked to be fined.

The Magistrate: You go to prison for four weeks.

Mr. Malini will not cavil. It was, after all, a good free advt for him.

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Dr. Ozorio's election to the Sanitary Board is gazetted.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock as Attorney-General during the absence of Mr. Kemp is also recorded.

There is a notice providing for the removal of certain graves on Crown Land at Kai Lung Wan.

Five additions to the Committee on the Peace Celebration are Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, H. J. Gedge, F. Maitland, and the Revs. T. W. Pearce and J. Kirk Macdonald.

The usual returns of Bank Notes circulating show that during February the Chartered had \$9,733,386 worth of paper out, the Hongkong and Shanghai \$26,175,679, and the Mercantile \$1,154,094. Specie reserves as usual.

There are three sales of Crown Land coming off during the month.

## BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

This Bank is holding its statutory meeting this afternoon. The shares have all been paid up. 20,000 of \$100, and \$12,883 has been spent on furniture, etc., and \$2,488 on organization. Four more directors are to be elected, whose names we expect to publish in our 4 o'clock edition. Those listed at present are Pong Wai Ting, Chan Ching Shek, Chow Shou Son, Kan Ying Po, Li Koon Chung, Wong Yun Tong and Mok Ching Kong, all local merchants. Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming are the auditors.

To-day's return shows four more cases of cerebro-spinal fever, all fatal.

The British Traders Insurance Company, according to an advertisement in another column, is going to convert its silver capital into gold.

THE BOLSHEVİK MENACE.  
OUT FOR A WORLD-WIDE  
REVOLUTION.

The "Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent in Russia, writes—

The war with Germany is over and the Russian problem remains unsolved. Our military action in Russia, whether because of divided councils or because we were unable to spare from the Western front the requisite number of troops, has been feeble and ineffective; we have raised hopes that have been cruelly disappointed. Even at the moment of victory, when the armistice had freed our hands, we failed to take advantage of our new opportunities in Russia.

Instead of raising a barrier to Bolshevik aggression in the Baltic provinces and the Ukraine, we allowed Trotsky's Red Army to advance towards Rerwal and Riga on the heels of the crumbling and retreating German troops, while in the south of Russia, though Entente warships occupied the Black Sea ports, we looked on—helplessly—shall I say?—at the spectacle of Ukrainian extremists, in loose alliance with Bolshevik bands and demoralized German soldiery, renewing the horrors of brigandage and primitive civil war throughout the grainland of European Russia.

Meanwhile Russian conditions are being reproduced in Germany. No one who, with the experience of the Russian Revolution in mind, has watched during the last few weeks the development of the German Revolution could fail to see that Germany was advancing with swift strides towards Bolshevism. And sooner even than might have been expected, Liebknecht has gained enough power over the armed mob that now makes German politics to make Ebert's position almost untenable.

Supposing Liebknecht does succeed in establishing Bolshevik rule in a paralyzed Germany, then with Liebknecht master of Berlin, with Trotsky's Red Army advancing swiftly to the German frontier, what is there to prevent an alliance between Moscow and Berlin for the purpose of promoting a world revolution? In the present chaotic state of Central Europe the flame might rapidly spread from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The small nationalities who have just gained their independence would be overwhelmed, and the Allies, deliberating in Paris over questions of territorial readjustment and the League of Nations, would find themselves faced with a new and more terrible danger to the peace of the world.

It is time to throw aside all illusions. That danger is vividly present now. With victory barely achieved, we are on the brink of a great disaster, which menaces the very existence of civilisation. And yet at this very moment the cry is raised in England, "Hands off Russia," and attempts are being made to represent Bolshevik rule as something comparatively innocuous if not even desirable.

I was amazed when I returned from Switzerland, where I had been watching the appalling debacle in Central and Eastern Europe, to see in how many quarters in England Bolshevism, or, at any rate, Russian Bolshevism, had found defenders or apologists. There is some fatal misunderstanding here which must be cleared up.

If I could speak to the defenders of Bolshevism or to those who for any other reason cry "Hands off Russia," this is what I should like to say. You argue that we have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, that we must not attack a Socialist Government, that we can afford to look on and watch this "interesting experiment."

But we have no choice in the matter. We do not eradicate Bolshevism, Bolshevism will overwhelm us. Bolshevism is not a local Russian experiment in tame Pacifist Socialism. It is no Icaria or Onida. It is essentially international, aggressive, imperialist even. It is out for a world revolution, for the explosion of the whole present form of civilisation.

Russia is being used simply as a jumping-off ground for this particular purpose. The Bolshevik leaders care not one scrap for Russia in itself. By violence they have taken possession of the resources of Russia in order to overthrow existing institutions in all the countries of Western Europe and in America. Russia is for them an experimental station, a training ground, and with the money and arms of the Russian State they aim at advancing through the moral and material wreckage of the great war and establishing their dictatorship not only in Warsaw, Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, but ultimately in Rome, Paris, London and New York.

This menace is not to be trifled with. Lenin is one of the ablest men in Europe; he has a clear vision of all those elements in the strange spirit of our time that will serve his purpose, and he has no scruple whatever about means and methods.

There are some—not many, it would appear, as yet—who desire a Bolshevik revolution in England. There are others, who would shrink from Bolshevism, if it came too near, but who like to feel the tremor of revolutionary excitement in the air.

VIEWS OF A LEADING  
GERMAN LIBERAL.

A correspondent of *Politiken* recently had a remarkable interview with Theodor Wolff, editor of the Liberal Berlin *Tagblatt*, says a correspondent in a telegram from Copenhagen on December 22. He found the offices of the paper guarded by Red Guard sentinels.

"Germany's future lies in the hands of the Entente," declared Herr Wolff. "We rely on President Wilson. Had we thought that we should be given over to brutal might we would have taken other steps. Our front was unbroken."

"Could Germany afford to wait?" asked the correspondent. "Possibly," said Herr Wolff, "it would have been better if we had chosen slower tactics and broken the dreadful truth to the soldier-ridden people, by degrees, so avoiding a national crisis of nerves."

"Germany committed great mistakes in letting herself be infected with Pan-Germanism and undervaluing other countries. Although the German and Austrian Governments bear responsibility for the war, other lands also bear an enormous responsibility. The chauvinism of the Paris Press under M. Poincaré's régime and France's attempts to force Russia to build strategic Polish railways established a fateful position, and forced the Berlin Government to agree to the Austrian plans. We must pay for the acts of the U-boats and the breach of Belgian neutrality; but we have now overthrown the old régime."

"What are the chances of an early peace?"

"We had hoped that the Entente would agree to a preliminary peace which could be confirmed by the National Assembly. Their refusal is turning Germany into a Bolshevik hot-house, and the result will be a Bolshevik Europe. If the Entente are sensible they will give us a quick and reasonable peace. We are prepared to lose Alsace-Lorraine, some colonies, and the purely Polish part of Poland, but there are limits. No one must dare to touch the western bank of the Rhine or Danzig."

"That would cause Germany to rise as one man," continued Herr Wolff. "I am not a Nationalist, but in that case I should conclude that nothing was left but to make war again, even if we had no weapon but poison gas."

## KRUPPS AND PEACE.

The balance-sheet just issued by the F. Krupp Company, Essen, shows a large fall in net profits, these amounting to £247,000, as against £2,048,000 last year. The gross profits amount to £2,260,000, as against £4,980,000, and it has been considered advisable to write off £2,000,000 for contingent war losses. No dividend is being paid. Stocks, consisting chiefly of unfinished war material, are valued at \$37,500,000. Stocks in the 1914 balance-sheet were valued at £7,400,000. The present capital of the concern is £12,500,000, and is held almost exclusively by members of the Krupp family. It was increased from £9,000,000 to the present amount at the end of 1914.

At a meeting of foremen and apprentices of the firm, just held in Essen, it was stated that they had been informed by the management that under peace conditions it would probably be impossible to employ more than 10,000 to 12,000 work-people, as against about 40,000 before the war, and very considerably more during it. "Regular production of any kind would be quite out of the question for a long time to come, and as the occupation of Essen by the Allied troops was considered by no means unlikely, it was impossible to make any forecast as to the future course of the undertaking."

There are others again who protest against an attack on Russian Bolshevism on the ground that such an attack is dictated by capitalist interests.

If Allied action in Russia were dictated merely by reactionary capitalist interests I, for my part, would not raise a finger to support it. But it is just because I am convinced that the spread of Bolshevism—in itself a gross tyranny—would lead in the long run to the triumph of a bitter and cruel reaction that I urge the speedy liberation of Russia from Leninism.

It is not simply a question of Russia's interests now. It is a question of the interests of Europe, of England, of guarantees for the liberation of the British working man. Those who talk glibly of the Russian proletarian revolution ignore the fact, the incontrovertible fact, that, after a year of Bolshevik rule the Russian proletariat has disappeared. The Russian industry is destroyed. The factories of Petrograd and Moscow are nearly all closed. The older workmen have gone back to their villages, the younger men have joined the Red Army or become Bolshevik officials. The few who still hang about the factories are Government pensioners. Bolshevism is the negation of the liberation of industry. It is sheer madness with a diabolical method. We must have peace and scope for a noble reconstruction of society. But so long as we are faced with Bolshevik aggression there is no peace for a tortured world.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.TO ALL WHOM IT MAY  
CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED intends at an early date to apply to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Hongkong for a Bill for power to convert its silver capital into gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of March 1919.  
DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON & HARSTON,  
Solicitors for,  
THE BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on

## THURSDAY,

March 13, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, Several cases Australian Cheese. A number of cases Australian Jam (new Stock)

And  
Thirty Barrels Paint oil each 42½ gallons.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong March 8, 1919.

(for account of the concerned) on

## SATURDAY,

March 15, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
Very Choice Chocolates, assorted  
Sweet meats, &c. &c.  
OF THE BEST QUALITY

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers, comprising—

Chocolates of the following well-known brands: Connoisseur, Boudoir, Fancies, Duchesse, Royal, Opera, Special Princess, Gala Selection, Kings, Special Queens, Sovereign, &c. &c. &c.  
Also  
Milk Tablets, Turkish Delight, Butter Scotch, Russian Toffee, &c.  
These goods are perfectly fresh having just recently arrived.

On view day of sale.  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Shameen, Canton, have this day

been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## A LEADING MERCHANT IN HONGKONG

is well pleased with his first year's dividends on his POLICY.

CASH DIVIDEND: 6½ per cent. or;  
BONUS ADDITION: 1½ per cent.  
Dividends increased every year.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,  
P. M. WELLES,  
Manager.

Powell's Building,  
12, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Hongkong.

## CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE  
S.S. "NANKING"  
(AMERICAN REGISTRY 15,000 TONS.)

WILL SAIL FROM  
HONGKONG TO MANILA  
on or about March 22nd.

RETURNING FROM  
MANILA TO HONGKONG  
on or about March 30th.

Fare One Way \$25.00. Approximately H.K. \$35.00 only.

This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring less than a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer. Huge Cabins. American Officers.  
Comfort. Safety.  
For further information regarding this service apply to  
C. H. RITTER, Agent,  
Princess Building, Ice House Street, Tel. 1824.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL  
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF  
FLOWERS & "VEGETABLES"  
will be held in the  
BOTANIC GARDENS

THURSDAY  
13th March at 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
Admission \$1.—  
(children half price)

Mrs. GURNEY will present the prizes  
at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY  
14th March at 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
Admission 30 cents.

The BAND of the 18th Infantry  
will play on both afternoons.

TEA will be obtainable on  
the Ground.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, March 11, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.,  
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,  
10 Bales "Antique" Wove  
Paper 37" x 38".

50 lbs. to ream.  
On view now.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

on  
THURSDAY, March 13, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.,  
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co's No. 26 godown,  
(Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)  
170 bundles ½" x 16 1/8" Round Steel  
Bars.

180 bundles ½" x 18 1/2" Round Steel  
Bars.

1229 pieces ½" x 18 1/2" Round Steel  
Bars.

382 pieces 1" x 18 1/2" Round Steel  
Bars.

On view now.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

TOYO RISEN KAMBA,  
FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS  
Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"ANYO MARU,"  
The above-named Steamer having  
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified to send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature, and to take immediate  
delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th  
March 1919, at 5 p.m. will be landed at  
Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery  
must then be taken from the Company's  
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all  
Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th  
March 1919, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.

No claims will be recognized after the  
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be  
landed into the Company's Godown, where  
they will be examined on 17th March 1919,  
at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if filed  
after the 22nd March 1919.

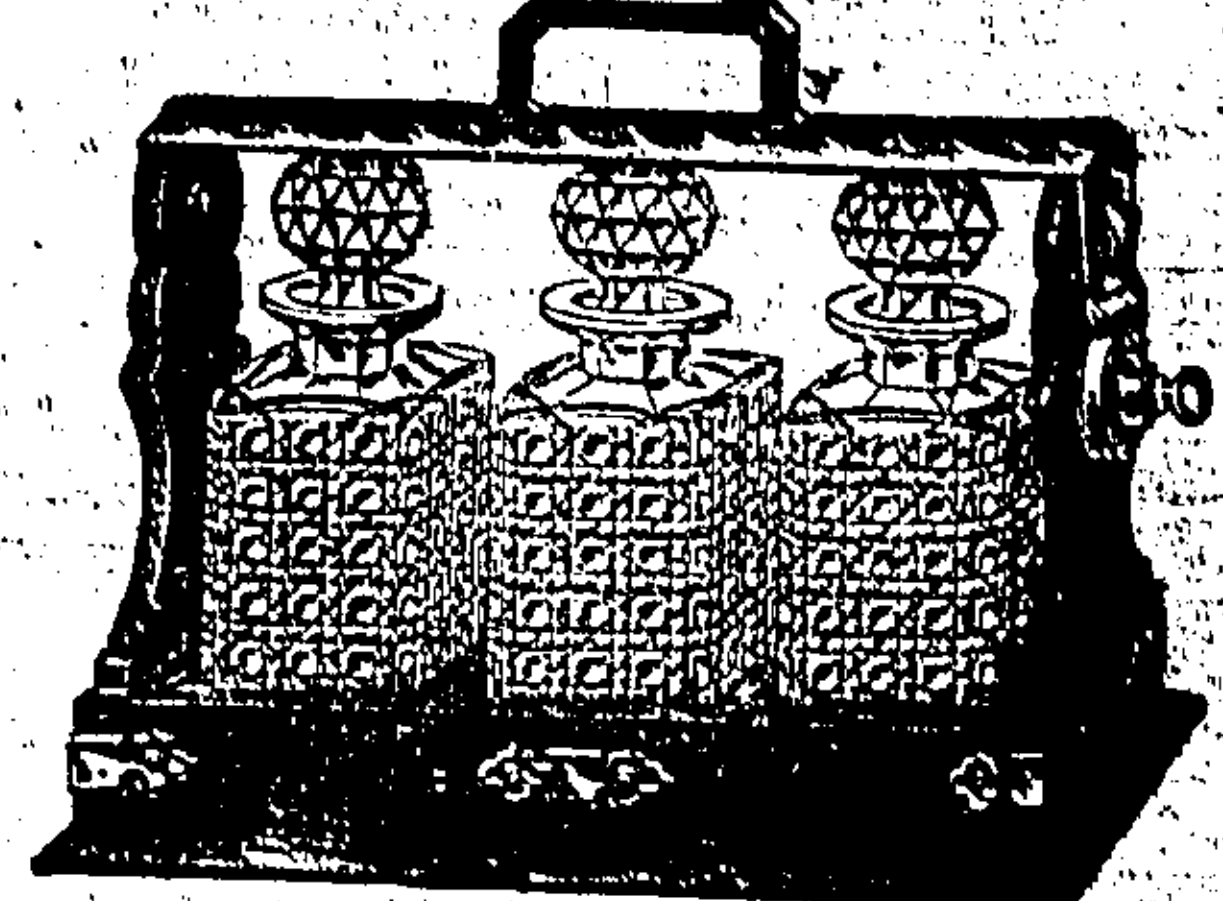
T. DAIGO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

## NOTICES.

## Lane, Crawford &amp; Co.

AGENTS FOR  
COMMUNITY PLATE

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE"



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STERLING SILVER  
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WEDDING AND COMPLIMENTARY GIFTS.  
CHRISTENING GIFTS IN SILK LINED CASES.

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JUST ARRIVED

A 2408	SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE	TENOR
A 2409	WHEN THE GREAT DAWN IS SHINING	QUARTETTE.
A 2409	BACHELOR DAYS	ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
A 2409	MISSOURI	WALTZ.
C 1215	THE WALTZ WE LOVE	FOX TROT.
C 1215	A LITTLE BIT MORE	ONE-STEP.
C 1215	COME WITH ME	

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Town-Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. SHIPYARD: SHUN-SUI-FO, HONGKONG. Telephone No. Estimates furnished on application.

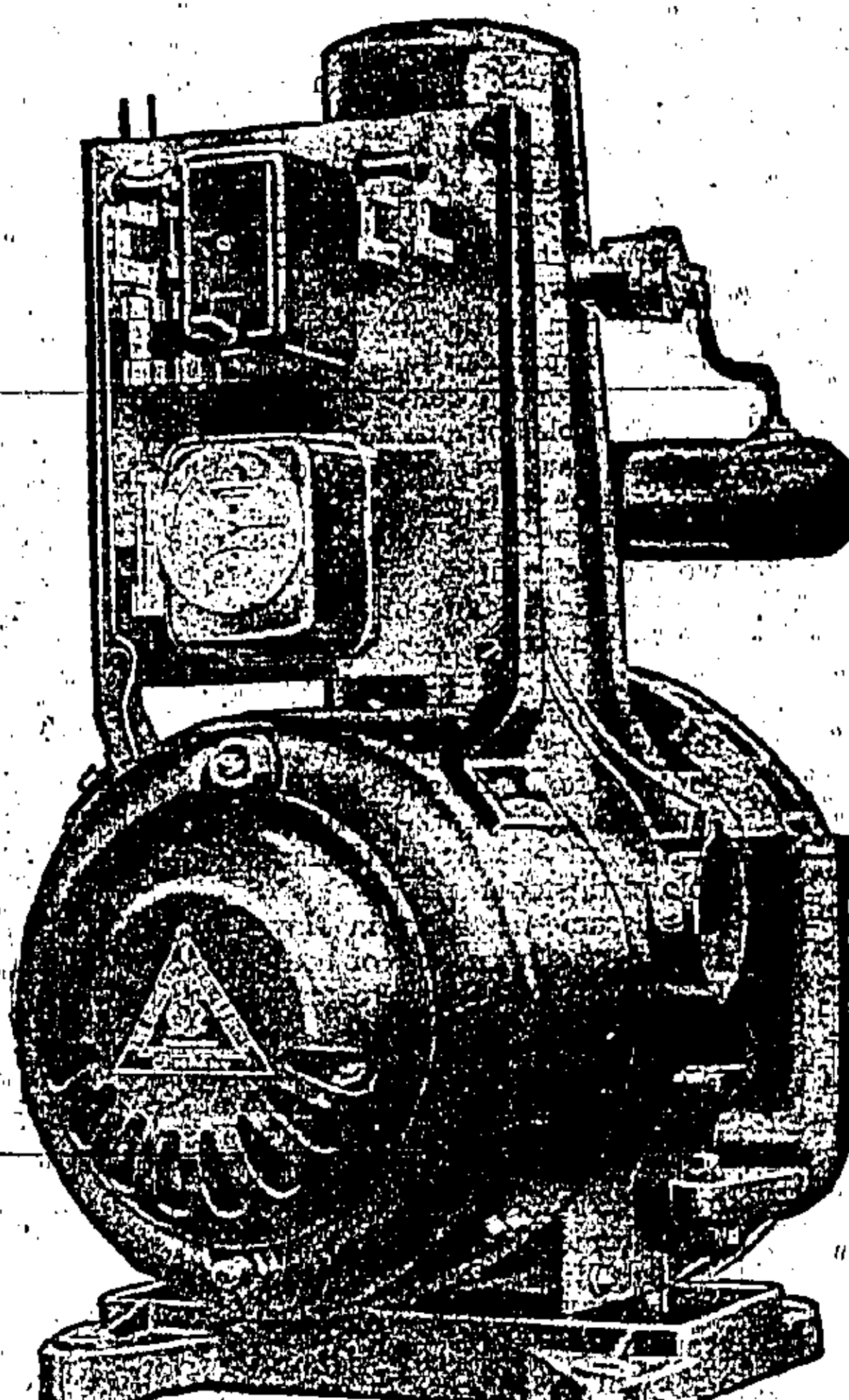
**WONG PING WA, Manager.**

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR WHICH TO APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Liverpool via Spore, Pang & C'ho &c.	Isabe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Teria Maru	Toyō Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyō Maru	Toyō Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Paclio Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 26th March, at No.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yankin	Yankin M. S. Co., Ltd.	About 15th March.
New York	Bacon	Doddell & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'hai &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Mexico Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian P.R. Ltd.	Middle of March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian P.R. Ltd.	On 26th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Luzon Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 3rd March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anjo Maru	Toyō Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Mar., at 11 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Selyo Maru	Toyō Kisen Kaisha	On 11th Mar., at 10 a.m.
Shanghai	Doranco Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th Mar., at Noon.
Shanghai	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th Mar., at Noon.
Shanghai	Singking	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Mar., at Noon.
Shanghai	Suirang	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 11th Mar., at Noon.
Shanghai, Moul & Kobe	Nelore	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Mar., at Noon.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Seidzuka Maru	Yardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	Kaseichow	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th Mar., at 10 a.m.
Tientsin	Kaijo Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th Mar., at 1 p.m.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	S-shu Maru	Douglas & Patrick & Co.	On 12th Mar., at 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Manila	Yusansan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Manila	Yusansan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikkō Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Liengchow	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nelore	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Manila, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Himalaya	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.
	Yamato Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.

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3 K. W. MACHINE WITH AN OUTPUT OF 180 16 C P. LAMPS  
AND WORKS ENTIRELY ON KEROSINE.



For the Popularity  
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the Number Sold for  
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in Fanning, the Peak  
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Cafes, Motor Ships

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Residences in this  
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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-  
ing His Majesty's Mails will be  
despatched from this port as usual taking  
Cargo for the above ports. Passengers  
accommodation in the connecting vessel  
is secured when available before depar-  
ture from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,  
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transhipped to the onconveying steamer  
for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office  
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**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1910.

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NAME OF SHIP	
No. 1 Deck	No. 2 Deck
No. 3 Deck	Patent Ship
Patent Ship	Patent Ship
Tail	Compass
Anchor	Light
Light	Light

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**U. S. Mail Line.**  
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
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THRU SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND MANILA.

**The Sunshine Belt**  
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

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N.S. "VENEZUELA" .....	WEDNESDAY, March 30th.
N.S. "ECUADOR" .....	WEDNESDAY, April 3rd.

8.5. "OOLOMBLA" WEDNESDAY, May 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. AER LOWEB BERTHS and large comfortable State rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kioan Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—  
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TELEPHONE 141.

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STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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 Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
 From Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 7 p.m.

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S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
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Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions  
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				SPRINGS	NEAPS	
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No. 3 Dock, Newbern	57'-0"	60' 0"	14'	1-1/2'	0'	
Patent Slip No. 1, Newbern	12'	0'	1'	1-1/2'	0'	
Patent Slip No. 2, Newbern	12'	0'	1'	1-1/2'	0'	
TALMONT TOW						
Cosmo-polis Dock	144'-0"	60'-0"	20'	0'-0"	0'	
ARMSTRONG						
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Slip No. 2	60'-0"	24'	10'	1'-0"	0'	

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## THE COST OF LIVING.

## PRICES AND PROGRESS.

In the writer of a general election, wrote Mr. A. Sherwell in the *Daily News*, when that struggle was in progress, that not uncommonly happens that a pressing problem which harasses daily life escapes the politician's attention in his preoccupation with new policies and bribes. It has so happened at this election. Reconstruction projects and schemes bulged large in the new programs. Housing, transport facilities, land reform, rationalized railways, minimum wage standards, empire development, anti-dumping laws, and a score of other things were promised, but not a word so far as I have seen, was said concerning the prices of commodities and the inflated cost of living.

And yet it is really the alpha of reform, a rudimentary social fact which touches physical life at its most vital points, and is probably the worst, and certainly the most urgent, of the by-products of the war. Reconstruction policies cannot ignore it. The cost of living is a fundamentally vital factor in social advance. Unless it be equitably controlled, wage adjustments are haphazard and illusory arrangements, the expedients of a quick statesmanship which not seldom aggravates the disease it fails to cure.

## THE PROFITEER.

The startling rise in the price of commodities has been one of the ugliest of our war experiences. It has never been scientifically investigated, and it has not been authoritatively explained. Part of the explanation, the strictly economic part, is not far to seek. It lies in the exigencies of war circumstances; but much of the evil is undeniably due to anti-social and conscienceless profiteering. The proof of this is near at hand. It is seen in the vastly increased profits of manufacturers distributing companies, and traders. These profits confound all departmental pleas and argument, and prove beyond question the victimization of the people. No theoretical argument and no special pleading on economic grounds can stand up against them. They are the visible and substantial evidence of a soulless batten on a people's irreducible needs.

The position was saved during the war, first by the patriotic forbearance of masses of the people, and second, by hasty resort to repeated advances in wages and, at a particular crisis, by a stupendous and economically indefensible State subsidy of bread. This last device was the expedient of a makeshift statesmanship. It was the policy not of reason but of panic.

## HAPHAZARD ADVANCES.

Not much more can be said for the haphazard advances in wages. They were rough and ready, emergency arrangements, varying in equity, unequal in scope and benefit, and unrelated to actual physical need. If their benefits had been equal, or if they had in all cases provided a true equivalent for the increased cost of living, they would still have left us with a problem to solve. An advance in nominal wages does not palliate, much less remove, the impoverishing effects of a persistent increase in the cost of living. It evades the problem but does not solve it. Nominal wages count for little in the equitable distribution of the fruits of industry and trade. Social well-being depends upon the augmentation of real wages. Nor are advances in nominal wages a remedy for profiteering. This is in part due to the fact that the increased wages were not paid out of the same pockets that the increased profits go into. The increased wages—in the mass—are not paid by the profiteers. The enlarged pay of the miner, the engineer or the railway worker does not reduce the profits of the provision merchant or the draper or the publican. The balance sheets of a thousand companies and the profits of ten thousand tradesmen make this clear. Nor, in the case of producers are the increased wages a real check upon profits. All increased production charges are passed on, through all the distributing channels, to the consumer. The war wages are paid, but the war profits are promptly discounted by further advances in the cost of living.

## FACING THE PROBLEMS.

The matter is commonly discussed in its relation to wage-earners only. No doubt they, by their numbers and circumstances, feel the pressure of the evil severely, but they are not alone. During the war people with small fixed incomes have suffered acutely. They have borne a full (perhaps over-full) share of the burden of increased taxation, and have suffered the full effects of every increase in the price of commodities. And they suffer without the possibility of relief. They cannot enlarge their incomes and they cannot pass on any part of the increased cost of living. The new policies will add to their burdens and bring no relief. And our statesmen are silent. A fundamental social and economic problem is simply ignored. It finds no place in the long list of evils to be treated.

How long can silence last? Unless we are mistaken it will be broken rudely when the nation turns its back on war and election excitements, and faces the commonplace problems of daily life. The new world feeling knows little of patience. The self-restraint which war imposed will

## LIBERIAN HONOUR FOR AN ELDER DEMPSTER COMMANDER.

During the last homeward voyage of the Elder Dempster liner Akabo, Captain H. A. Yardley, D.S.C., the commander of the liner, was requested by the President of the Liberian Republic to go on shore at Monrovia, as he desired, on behalf of the inhabitants, to do honour to Captain Yardley as a recognition of the services he had rendered to the Republic some months ago on the occasion of an attack on Monrovia by a German submarine. On the arrival of the Akabo at Monrovia on Nov. 24, Captain Yardley had an enthusiastic reception, and was entertained in the city hall of Monrovia, the President, the Hon. D. E. Howard, acting as chairman, and in his speech referring to the early settlement of the Republic and the help received both from the British Navy and the British Mercantile Marine. It was a distinguished representative of the latter, Captain Yardley, who came to their rescue and saved the situation on April 10 last. They were indeed deeply indebted to Captain Yardley and the crew of the Burutu for what they then did for them. The President presented Captain Yardley with a purse of money, the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption, which confers the dignity of Knight Official of Liberia, and a letter of thanks. Only two others have received the honour. It will be remembered that in September Captain Yardley was decorated at Buckingham Palace by his Majesty with the D.S.C. in recognition of his services.

The following is the text of the Liberian Order:

## REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye that I, Daniel Edward Howard, President of the Republic of Liberia, taking into consideration the sentiments of humanity which are displayed by you, Captain H. A. Yardley, and being aware of your sincere wishes to be a useful helper in the Christian work of civilising our brethren inhabiting the territory neighbouring to our Republic, desiring to give you a public testimony of our gratitude, using the facilities given us by the laws of our Republic, by these presents do ordain, constitute and appoint you Knight Official of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption, in virtue of which, from this day, you will be permitted to use and wear publicly the insignia of the Order in the class named, and may the Omnipotent God ever guide you in your efforts for the good of our savage brethren. In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the Republic to be affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Monrovia the 24th day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the Republic the Seventy-first.

D. E. Howard, President.  
C. D. B. King, Secretary of State.  
The Love of Liberty brought us Here.

## MANLIER PARSONS.

"The Church is in process of inoculation with a powerful virus of manliness," stated a high dignitary of the Church of England to a *Daily Chronicle* representative.

So great has been the number of applications from Army men to become candidates for ordination that the Archbishops and Bishops have formed a central committee, under the direction of Canon Hicks, of Bishops' College, Cheshunt, to deal with the problems arising.

Most of the men are without means for carrying through their training, and one of the projects of the committee is to raise a fund for the upkeep and training of such ex-service candidates.

"The right kind of men are coming," the *Daily Chronicle* representative was informed. Donald Hankey, the famous "Student in Arms"—may be taken as a prototype of hundreds of undisciplined soldiers who are anxious to give their strength to the spiritual and social life of the nation.

It is intended to develop the scheme of training more on lines of social and psychological study than hitherto, for it is realised that the ex-service man is capable of an intimate grasp of modern social problems.

disappear before the pressure of a daily-felt burden, which prevents escape from a vicious circle and betrays the hope of a permanent advance. The profiteer is not a pacifist invention; he is the unchecked exploiter of the nation's needs. He must be curbed or removed. Wages must rise in response to expanding needs and higher standards of living, and not in haphazard and reluctant response to trade cupidity working through inflated prices. Profits are tolerable as the just reward of labour and enterprise. They are intolerable as the fruit of unmeasured greed and as the instruments of a new oppression. The cost of living is the most urgent social problem of to-day.

## LORD SINHA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, convened by the Sheriff, was held on Jan. 31 at the Town Hall to thank the Prime Minister for appointing Lord Sinha as a Minister of the British Cabinet and for congratulating Lord Sinha on the unique distinction conferred upon him. There was a large gathering, representatives of the various communities being present. Sir K. G. Gupta presided.

In the course of his speech, Sir K. G. Gupta said:—  
The Prime Minister has placed India under deep obligation by taking Lord Sinha into his new Ministry and thereby giving a tangible proof of his desire to afford India a direct voice in the Government. From his exalted position Lord Sinha will be a potent factor influencing the policy of the Government in regard to India. The Prime Minister has done more. He has secured the gracious consent of His Majesty the King-Emperor to his elevation to the Peerage and we shall soon have the unique spectacle of an Indian occupying a seat in the House of Lords. Indians have before now fought their way into the House of Commons through the generous suffrages of certain British constituencies, but the entry of an Indian into the Upper House is without precedent. By accepting the Prime Minister's nomination in this regard, His Majesty has given one more proof of his kindly solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects and of his generous sympathy with their aspirations.

In conclusion Sir K. G. Gupta said:—In England there is a general feeling of trust and sympathy for India and an evident desire among public men to see justice done to her, to help her to attain complete autonomy and to put her on an equality with the self-governing Dominions. Even had the war not taken place, India's political advance could not have been long delayed, but the war certainly has revolutionised all previous concepts, and democratic ideals now hold the field. Along with other countries, India too has awakened from the slumber of ages, and the ardent hopes and aspirations of the people can no longer be ignored. The political reconstruction of India can only be peacefully accomplished under the guidance of the British Government and with the active co-operation of the British people. The British Government and the British public have shown every disposition to assist us in reaching the goal and we may count upon steady and ordered progress in all directions. But no scheme, however well conceived, can succeed unless it is worked by all concerned with genuine goodwill and perfect understanding. I have every hope that Indians and Europeans will join hands in a spirit of brotherhood and co-operate with one another in securing the political and economic regeneration of India. A contented and prosperous India will be the surest guarantee of the solidarity and permanence of the great Empire to which we have the pride and honour to belong, but India can never be expected to be wholly satisfied until she has her own Government under the suzerainty of the Crown.

Let us banish petulance, impatience and extravagance on the one side and prejudice, distrust and arrogance on the other and God willing all will be well.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Prime Minister and congratulating Lord Sinha. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Maharajah of Cochin, H. J. Shamsul Huda, Rajah Kishorlal Goswami, Sir Niranjan Chatterjee, Col. Pugh, Mr. Shirley Tremaire, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, Mr. J. N. Roy, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

## BELFAST SHIPBUILDING.

The shipbuilding returns for 1918 show that Messrs. Harland & Wolff's Belfast yards head the world's list with an output of 15 vessels of 119,445, while their Scottish yards head the list for the Clyde with 18 vessels of 100,122 tons. Messrs. Harland & Wolff's aggregate (says the "Glasgow Herald") approaches three times the total of the next highest firm, Messrs. Swan, Hunter, & Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-Tyne. The following table shows that the other Belfast firm, Messrs. Workman, Clark, & Co., occupy third place:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Harland & Wolff (3 yards).....	35	219,557
Harland & Wolff (Bel. last only).....	15	119,445
Swan, Hunter, & Wigham Richardson.....	29	82,214
Workman, Clark, & Co. 19.....	19	69,370
William Gray & Co. 16.....	16	52,058
Russell & Co. 10.....	10	59,685
William Duxford & Sons.....	11	44,567

The five largest and most powerful merchant vessels launched in 1918 were all turned out by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, three of them at Belfast, one at Glasgow, and one at Greenock. In marine engineering Messrs. Harland & Wolff occupy sixth place, with a production of 209,600 indicated horse-power.

## OIL-CARRYING IN 'DOUBLE BOTTOMS.'

## HOW MINISTRY OF SHIPPING OVERCAME THE SHORTAGE.

Various statements have appeared in the Press relative to the "double bottom" scheme of carrying oil fuel across the Atlantic, and in view of the remarkable results achieved by this scheme a short account of its development and working may be of interest.

The normal method of conveyance of fuel oil is, of course, in specially constructed "tank steamers."

The use of the double bottoms, or ballast tanks, of ordinary cargo steamers for the conveyance of fuel oil has been known to the Admiralty for many years, and certain steamers had been adapted for the possible supply of the fleet by this method. It had been the practice to convey oil by this means from the Far East. In 1915 the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company suggested to the Admiralty the possibility of developing this method to supplement tank steamers in conveying fuel oil to England. The technical details of the scheme being worked out by Mr. C. Zulver, the marine superintendent of the company. The policy was adopted, but only to a limited extent, owing to the impossibility of displacing "heavy" cargoes such as wheat, manganese ore, &c., which were vitally required in this country. Credit is due, however, to Messrs. A. Holt and Company for their pioneer work in fitting their steamers under the scheme in its limited form.

In June, 1917, owing to the intensive submarine warfare, and the enormous growth in the consumption of the Navy, it became apparent that unless the quantity of tank tonnage were increased to a very large extent indeed, and in a very short time, the stocks of petroleum products in this country would sink to an alarming extent.

It was accordingly decided to give the conveyance of fuel oil absolute priority over all other classes of cargo, and the Ministry of Shipping at once worked out a scheme, in conjunction with all the principal liner companies, for fitting their steamers for the conveyance of fuel oil in double-bottoms and deep tanks, and no time was lost in extending the scheme to tramps.

Appreciation is due for the good work done in fitting the steamers to the technical staffs of the liner and other companies concerned, and to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, whose engineers were employed by the Ministry of Shipping both in the United Kingdom and in the U.S.A. to supervise the work. The services of Mr. Zulver were particularly valuable in this connection.

It became necessary in May, 1918, to limit the operation of the scheme somewhat in order to carry the largest possible number of U.S. troops; and on 5 November, on the reserves of petroleum products having reached a certain level, and it being possible to maintain that level by tank steamer—it was decided to discontinue the scheme.

Apart from the valuable results achieved by this scheme during the war, the experience gained of carrying oil in this manner will certainly be of value in connection with the development of petroleum as a fuel for steamers after the war. The following figures in connection with the scheme may be of interest:

Date of approval of extended scheme, June 21, 1917; date shipping commenced, July 3, 1917; quantity carried to June 1, 1918, 746,930 tons; total quantity carried to November 1, 1918, 1,014,570 tons; quantity per day, 2,045 tons.

Number of ships fitted—In U.K. 430; in U.S.A. 331—761.

Quantity of oil lost in transit by enemy action, 15,191 tons; quantity of oil lost in transit by marine loss, 2,201 tons—total 17,392 tons.

## SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following table is given in the Shipping Supplement of "Berlingske Tidende":

	New vessels built in America.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.
January.....	64,795	58,563	
February.....	117,601	100,038	
March.....	117,145	161,674	
April.....	163,050	111,533	
May.....	194,464	197,274	
June.....	201,425	134,159	
July.....	255,025	141,498	
August.....	261,029	124,675	

North America, therefore, has built from January to May only 30,000 tons more than Great Britain, but in the period from June to August almost 320,000 tons more. Efforts are being made to raise the American production to 400,000 tons monthly. Should the English output rise to 200,000 tons and the American to 400,000 tons monthly, there will be in a year's time as much cargo space available as in 1914.

## BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Residue, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 8, 12A. 396A.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Yokohama. Pressure has decreased considerably in the vicinity of Shanghai, and slightly elsewhere; a depression is indicated to the north of the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.70 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.13 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock E. to S. or variable winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.  
2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma. The same as No. 1.  
3.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, March 8, 1919.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer.....	29.95	29.93	29.93
Temperature.....	69	65	60
Humidity.....	72	100	86
Direction of Wind.....	x	x	x
Force.....	4	3	3
Weather.....	0	0	0
Rain.....	0.0	0.00	0.00

Fastest open air temperature on the 7th—71° F. Lowest open air temperature on the 10th—52° F. T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, March 8, 1919.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the year 1918.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 3 inches to the height given in the table.

March 9 to 16, 1919.

	High Water	Low Water	Mean	Mean
	Time	Time	Time	Time
Mon. 9	4.3	10.3	7.3	7.3
Tue. 10	5.3	11.3	8.3	8.3
Wed. 11	6.3	12.3	9.3	9.3
Thur. 12	7.3	13.3	10.3	10.3
Fri. 13	8.3	14.3	11.3	11.3
Sat. 14	9.3	15.3	12.3	12.3
Sun. 15	10.3	16.3	13.3	13.3
Mon. 16	11.3	17.3	14.3	14.3

## SHIPPING FORTUNES.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money's statement, to which wide circulation has been given, as to "Shipping Fortunes" is unfortunate for him, if he wishes to preserve a reputation for fairness and not presenting a case that is not absolutely one-sided. He says: "As each British ship was sunk by the enemy the Treasury paid out to the shipowner a fortune for each ship sunk. If the ship cost £100,000 in 1908, the market value owing to the war had risen to about £250,000 in 1918, and the shipowner was presented with £150,000, profit neither to income tax nor excess profits duty."

Now, this matter was gone into by Mr. McKenna when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he in one of his last Budgets proposed to impose a tax or duty on ship sales. But it was found that the amount taken by the Treasury would represent the amount of capital taken from the shipowners' fund for building or buying new ships to replace the vessels sunk, and for which the payments had been made.

Sir Leo says, "Each British ship was sunk by the enemy causing distress and food shortage for our people." He may well ask why the Treasury should take in the form of tax or duty the capital required to replace these ships and so lessen and alleviate the "distress and food shortage." The great need at the time was ships, and the payments made were for ships. They were not war profits, as Sir Leo would make out. He admits the market price was paid. Of course that is the price that would have to be paid for ships to replace those sunk. It was after thoroughly going into representations on the above lines that Mr. McKenna withdrew a clause from his Finance Bill by which ship sales would be taxed.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money may be a better financier than Mr. McKenna, of course, but a close and constant association with Parliament leads me to doubt it, says a London writer. Has Sir Leo forgotten that when the Government took over the entire control of the ships, freight rates went up with a big bound in some cases hundreds per cent; and that he himself in the House of Commons defended those greatly increased rates? At least he said the Government was making no profit by reason of such rates, but the consumer had, and still has, to pay the high prices occasioned thereby.

## AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GERMAN OWNERS AND SEAMEN.

The prospects of German shipping for the immediate future are not, says "Hansa," at all bright, but the understanding that is being arrived at between shipowners and seamen is an important compromise between the ultra-radical, impractical demands of unorganised seamen and the concessions voluntarily granted by the incorporated members of the Central Association of German Shipowners. It is also the upshot of searching technical deliberations, inspired with the wish to conform, so far as possible, to the feeling of the present day.

The following points were accepted by both sides:

1. No proposed taxation of shipping business must exceed fair limits if the trade is to be carried on and the seamen paid and fed.

2. The wage and salary rates agreed upon must be reduced when the costs of living fall and exchange values improve, and other stipulations altered when the present situation changes.

3. Attention must be paid to the capacity of Germany to compete with other countries.

4. No competition will be successful unless the German shipping trade, while conforming to the present legislation, is liberated from State interference with its activities at home and abroad.

No one who took part in the transactions can fail to realise the probable results of the fact that:

1. The larger proportion of German cargo space has remained useless and unremunerative for more than four years.

2. The expenditure liberally incurred during that period for the benefit of employees and their dependants is very large.

3. Only part of the ships owned in 1914 have been restored to their proper owners.

4. This fact has been burdened to an unprecedented degree by various State taxes and the extraordinary increase in salaries and wages.

There is the additional fact that the Entente Powers will not give back the German shipping which they are using for their own purposes until there is sufficient cargo space available to bring rates down. The limits to the activities of the majority of German shipping companies are therefore restricted. When these owners express their willingness to receive back their former employees on discharge from military service, they are acting very generously. This must not be taken to mean that the owners encourage their old employees to leave the service; on the contrary, it is to their interest and to the good of the country that the mine-sweepers, for example, be still manned. The ex-employees themselves will do best to be in no hurry to leave their present posts, for the shipping owners will probably only find them temporary employment.

The agreements between the Central Association of German shipowners and the seamen's organisations are to be welcomed as an unmistakable advance towards an object long aimed at, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be to the advantage of the nation generally.

## JAPANESE TO DEVELOP SHANTUNG IRON MINE.

It is learned from a report to Washington by Mr. Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao, that the Japanese Government has definitely decided to place the development of the Chinglingchen iron mine in the hands of the mining department of the Shantung Railway instead of concluding a contract for this purpose with a private concern. The Chinglingchen mine is located five miles off the Shantung Railway, 180 miles from Tsingtao. Published analyses of the ore in the time of the German occupation gave the iron content as 65 per cent, manganese, 24 per cent; phosphorus, 3 per cent; sulphur 8 per cent; with over 100,000,000 tons of ore present. Preparations had been made by the German authorities to erect two blast furnaces 11 miles from Tsingtao for the reduction of this ore.

The *Seto Shimpo* (Tsingtao Daily News), Japanese of August 21, 1918, stated that 50,000 tons of ore would be excavated in 1918, 150,000 in 1919, and 300,000 tons annually thereafter. The expenditures are estimated as follows: Construction of branch railway, \$125,000; new ore cars, \$450,000; five locomotives, \$325,000; houses and equipment, \$75,000; wages and miscellaneous expenses, \$75,000; total \$1,050,000 (U.S. currency).

The land for the branch railway line, according to local report, has been purchased from the Chinese owners, but permission for the construction of the line is withheld by the Chinese Government, writes Mr. Peck.

## MALINI TO-NIGHT.

To-night the magician Malini will endeavour to baffle Hongkong audience as he has done his audience in almost every part of the world. All Malini's tricks are performed with such adroitness that the art employed by him completely eludes the observation of the average mortal, and he frequently accomplishes the seemingly impossible. His audience will discover to-night that it is no exaggeration to say that Malini's manipulation of cards, coins, glasses, and other articles is simply astounding. He works without any paraphernalia or mechanical aids, and with a large section of the audience around him. His ability is said by an Australian paper to be weird, "his tricks with cards being of such an extraordinary character that one receives the impression that the performer is gifted with some supernatural power of mind-reading." Wherever Malini has appeared he has been acclaimed as without peer in his special line of entertaining. The season in Hongkong is a limited one. The box plans are at Mourie's.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

First Sunday in Lent, March 9.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)

Service, Morbecke. Hymns, 90, 263, 317, 249, 551.

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalm, Croft; Te Deum, Russell; Jones and Eys; Benedictus, Langdon. Hymns, 99, 263.

God Save the King.

N.B.—Psalm 44, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 23 and 29 in unison. Hymn 59, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Hymn 263, verses 1, 4 and 6 in unison.

Litany (12 noon)

Evangelion (6 p.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Psalms, Davy and Fymer; Middle Voluntary, Adagio; Widow, Magnificat, Turle in D (half evening); Nunc Dimittis, Hayes (6th morning); Hymns, 197, 87 (4) 84 (208); Misereatur, Felton.

N.B.—Psalm 47, verses 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 in unison. Psalm 48, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 13 in unison. Hymn 187, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 87, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 84, verses 1 and 6 in unison.

Vesper Hymn.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

First Sunday in Lent, March 9.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses: Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalms, of the 9th Morning; XLV Macfarren; Lute, XLV Turner; Te Deum, Russell; Jones and Eys; Jubilate, Barby. Hymns, 558, 175, 151, 562, 363.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses: Ferial; Psalms, of the 9th Evening; XLVII Davy, XLVIII Fymer, XLIX Osseley; Magnificat, Camidge (15th Morning); Nunc Dimittis, (Ricketts, 10th Evening). Hymns, 558, 155, 148, 371, 52.

Vesper Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Service, March 8.

Morning Service, 11



## NOTICES



# THE SINCERE <sup>CO.,</sup> LTD

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

FOR

REAL BARGAINS.

REDUCTIONS FROM 10 to 50% IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.







